

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS



CHAIRMAN TOM CARPER

Investments in Infrastructure **Under the Jurisdiction of the Environment and Public Works Committee Made in** **The Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act**

Highway Programs—\$343 billion

The *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA)* is built on the *Surface Transportation Reauthorization Act of 2021*, legislation reported by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works in May 2021. This legislation would invest record amounts of funding in our nation's highway programs to improve and repair our highways and bridges, tackle climate change and resilience, and enhance safety and mobility for the American people. \$303.5 billion is provided as contract authority and an additional \$39.7 billion is provided in appropriations. Read more about the highway programs [here](#).

Electric Vehicle Charging—\$7.5 billion

The bill includes funds to help lower carbon emissions by investments in alternative fuel corridors and a national network of electric vehicle charging infrastructure to provide convenient charging where people live, work, and shop. Federal funding through this investment will focus on rural, disadvantaged, and hard-to-reach communities. \$2.5 billion is provided in highway program contract authority for both a highway corridor and community charging grant program, and \$5 billion is provided for an appropriated formula program. Read more about the electric vehicle charging investments [here](#).

Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure—\$48.4 billion

States need serious investment by the federal government to help modernize and maintain their water infrastructure. The bill will provide critical resources to states to upgrade aging infrastructure and address water quality to provide clean, safe water to more Americans. The legislation provides more than \$40 billion (\$43.4 billion) in appropriations for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

Throughout the nation, aging water infrastructure has led to a public health crisis: lead contamination in drinking water. Nearly 10 million American homes have lead pipes, leaving millions of Americans, especially children and those living in low-income communities and communities of color, at a higher risk of lead exposure. The bill will tackle this crisis by appropriating \$15 billion, distributed through the DWSRF, to improve public health by investing in programs to replace these dangerous lead service lines, prioritizing investments for line replacement in low-income communities and communities of color.

This bill also provides \$10 billion in appropriations for the cleanup of emerging contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These forever chemicals persist in the environment and the human body, and exposure through contaminated water can have adverse human health effects. These funds are disbursed through three programs: the DWSRF, the CWSRF, and the Safe Drinking Water Act's Small and Disadvantaged Community Program.

Clean School Buses and Ferries—\$7.5 billion

The bill includes a historic amount of funding, \$5 billion, for the replacement of existing school buses with clean school buses, with a priority on low-income, rural, and Tribal schools. \$2.5 billion of this funding will be for zero-emission school buses and \$2.5 billion will be for zero-emission school buses and other buses that run on alternative fuels. The bill also includes \$2.5 billion for the replacement of existing ferries with electric and other low carbon ferries and to assist states with operational costs for essential rural ferries. These investments will drive demand for American-made batteries and vehicles, creating jobs and supporting domestic manufacturing, while also removing old, dirty diesel buses and ferries from some of our most vulnerable communities. This funding is a good down payment for cleaner air, cleaner school buses, and in our efforts to tackle climate change.

Resiliency: Ecosystem Restoration—\$2.6 billion

As we experience more frequent extreme weather events, our nation's water infrastructure must be built or improved to withstand the ever-worsening effects of our climate crisis. Natural infrastructure investments must be made to protect our vulnerable ecosystems. Failure to do so could lead to an estimated \$3.6 trillion in cumulative damages over the next seventy years to coastal properties and infrastructure. The bill provides nearly \$3 billion in ecosystem restoration funding to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers to restore and replenish our natural protections, provide protections against pollution, and restore wildlife habitats.

Brownfields, Superfunds, and Recycling—\$5.6 billion

The bill provides \$5 billion for the critical Brownfields and Superfund programs to help address contamination cleanups at our nation's most polluted sites. Revitalizing brownfield and superfunds sites creates many economic and environmental benefits throughout the country, particularly in environmental justice communities that struggle with legacy pollution in near residences.

The bill also provides much-needed funding for recycling, which is critical to reducing emissions, conserving resources, and securing our clean energy future. Specifically, the legislation invests over \$600 million in funding for recycling education, critical mineral and battery recycling programs at both the EPA and Department of Energy (DOE), and the reduction of debris and post-consumer materials in our oceans.

Army Corps—\$17 billion

The bill provides more than \$17 billion in essential funding to the Army Corps of Engineers, the federal agency responsible for flood mitigation and waterways management. This funding will be used to address critical projects across the country to protect homes from flooding, restore our nation's diminishing shorelines, and fight the impacts of climate change.